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## MAN'S INHUMANITY.

WALTER SCOTT.

The hunting tribes of air and earth  
 Respect the brethren of their birth.  
 Nature, who loves the claim of kind,  
 Less cruel chase to each assigned.  
 The falcon, poised on soaring wing,  
 Watches the wild-duck by the spring;  
 The slow-hound wakes the foxes' lair;  
 The greyhound presses on the hare;  
 The eagle pounces on the lamb;  
 The wolf devours the fleecy dam;  
 Even tiger fell, and sullen bear,  
 Their likeness and their lineage spare.  
*Man, only, mars kind Nature's plan,  
 And turns the fierce pursuit on man.*

## THE WORLD'S EXPECTATION AND PRAYER.

Simultaneously with the extraordinary activities and developments favorable to international peace, we find no less remarkable preparations for war. "Satan came also." The successful arbitrations of the century have been paralleled by some of the most expensive and bloody wars ever waged. One need not go far to see experiments with newly invented ordnance, compared with whose death-dealing power the swords and spears or even guns of former times were playthings. Never in the time of peace were armies so numerous and well-trained; never did navies consist of so many ships, steel-clad, steam-propelled, or armed with such destructive weapons. The preparations for war cost more to-day in national debts and taxation than anything but war itself. Great rulers compliment each other with the lips, but tremble at heart as they review each other's war-power. The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia trust to their armies more than they do their subjects. The permanency of their thrones and the safety of their lives appear to be paramount questions to them. They talk as if their enormous armaments were their only guaranty of peace. At the close of a visit of the Czar to the Emperor of Germany, the latter used the following language: "I wish to drink to the glorious traditions which the Russian and Prussian armies have in common. I offer a toast to those who fought at Borodino; to those who with us shed blood in the battles of Bar-Sur-Aube and Brienne; to those who gallantly defended Sevastopol and fought at Plevna." There seemed to be no memories worthy of mention, or fit to be baptized in strong drink on this occasion, but those of hideous and bloody battles! Is there not better cement for the friendship of great nations than the recollection of those triumphs or defeats where each displayed its bravery in shedding human blood?

The Napoleonic names are gradually disappearing from the streets and edifices of Paris. George Peabody is honored in London, and David Livingstone in Edinburgh, by statues, as if they were the peers of British warriors. The monuments to soldiers of the civil war, known or unknown, erected in the United States should commemorate, not so much the fighting of four years, as the peace of 1865.

The heroism of Christopher Columbus was displayed in opening a new continent for the use of mankind. Dr. Talmage has caught this idea first enunciated by the American Peace Society, and has eloquently set forth in a widely-read sermon the claims of peace for recognition by the first world's congress in America in 1892. To

have discovered, pointed out and led in a new and living way by which nations may seek justice amid conflicting interests is a grander thing than to have found a continent. Surely no plant of the four centuries can unfold a grander or more beautiful flower.

There is a touching pathos in the persistent pleading of the eyes and voice of the world turned towards the United States as the cry goes up from some of the wisest of European statesmen and philanthropists: "Lead us in the paths of peace! Providence has set you far off from our traditional bickerings. No seas made bloody by our conflicts wash your distant shores. The popular character of your government debars you from wars kindled by the fears, the ambitions, and the jealousies of royal families. The poverty-stricken millions, who were so long persuaded that to be food for powder was their highest honor, have fled to you in horror from our bloody conscriptions. You have no enemies. You need no great armies to live in consuming idleness on the fruits of your industry. The rot and rust that devours your war-ships exposes you to no attack. Your shores require no great fortifications. Your people are bound by the ties of blood to all other peoples. The essence of the Christianity you profess is to save and not to destroy. You are divinely elected to lead the world in many ways, but in none so evidently as in the paths of peace. The republic of France, the kingdom of Great Britain, wait for your invitation to join you for this purpose. No slanderous hint at cowardice is possible. You have proved your courage in battle: prove it on a field less bloody, but quite as heroic. Lead us!"

I heard the substance of the above from statesmen and senators of France and Italy, from peers, commoners and workingmen of Great Britain, wherever the subject of a permanent policy of arbitration was proposed, during this peaceful summer abroad. It seemed to me to suggest to the people, especially to the Christian people of our country, a duty which should be a privilege.

R. B. H. in *Our Day*.

## RIVALRY IN THE ARTS OF PEACE.

We doubt much whether a great many persons in or out of England had any high-flying hopes about the pacifying influence of the Exhibition of 1851; and we are certain that no such hopes were entertained about the Exhibition of 1862, or about either of the former Exhibitions in Paris, or about the Exhibition in Vienna or in Philadelphia. Alarmists are talking nonsense about the threatening terrors of war. The year 1889 is a flourishing one and the Exhibition in Paris is the result. But although we think nothing could be more foolish than to look for an immediate effect of a peace-making kind from any industrial enterprise, or to imagine that it could work like a charm upon the spirit of man, and all in a moment make the nations as tame as Una's lion, yet we are well convinced that these enterprises do tend in some degree to make people from different countries more friendly with each other, and to make them better inclined to recognize the fact that there is a nobler and more fruitful rivalry than that which exhibits itself on the battlefield. We have had the gravest and most perilous international disputes settled by peaceful arbitration; and most assuredly one of the promoters of peace is a friendly competition in the products of peace. Let us begin to prepare for a great International Exhibition to be held in London in 1891.—*London Daily News*.